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the best appointed to the several offices shall have the

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make the subject to the same tax as are set forth and

the first day of a pril next. Provided that the maximum

pensation which each Collector shall receive from all

shall not exceed the rate of \$5.000 per anount

2. Each collector so appoin ed shall within two weeks

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TWELFTH DAY. MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 16, 1861 Congress met to-day at noon. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Petrie, of the Presbyterian church.

edings of yesterday were read and confirme Mr. Barrow presented a communication from a citizen Georgia in reference to a patent, which, on his motion, ents. He also presented two models for flags, which moved to have submitted to the Committee on Flags.

d provides for the "transfer of any causes which courts of the confederacy, and for the execution the orders, decrees and judgments herotofore rendered the said courts of the United States; and also all laws

hat the Committee on the Judiciary be in-report an ordinance providing for the transfer of which were pending in the courts of the United he courts of the convederacy, and for the execution had judgments heretofore rendered by the said o United States for the protection or parties, their usigns, and for the transfer of all of such decisions, decreased.

ry Committee were now considering the iden-cos involved in the resolution offered by Mr. r. N. then withdrow his resolution. R. Cosn presented the model of a flag from a

are is hereby, authorized to file with the rai a cavent, accompanied by suitable drawings, setting forth the design and purpose there-election of an improvement claimed to have min railroad switches; and that said caveat, a foresaid, shall be effectual from this day to to said invention, until a patent office shall. Provided, that as soon as said office is establected by the companies of the proceedings had thereon as may be authorited.

The communication presented by Mr. Conrad was then

SEVENTEENTH DAY.

Congress has unanimously passed an act declaring the ablishment of the free navigation of the Mississippi,

THE MEMBERS OF THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

The Montgomery, Ala, correspondent of the Baltimore American gives the following picture of some of the prominent members of the Southern Congress, under the bead of "remarks of the people."

Let us stand aside and note the delegates and the remarks that are made about them by the people. See that tall, booby looking fellow from the country, how he stares at the round, burly frame of Cobb, of Georgia, as he waddles through the throng. "What a short, dumpy man he is." "Pity, isn't it, that his wide brimmed hat seaccals the ferencad?"

"There goes Rhett, of South Carolina," says another. "What's the matter with his nose?" "Living too high, I suppose," is the response.

suppose," is the response.
"Do you observe him. How fast he talks! What ve-bement action."

"Yes-there he's button-holed Toombs, of Georgia. "Yes—there he's button-holed Toombs, of Georgia.
Do you know Toombs"

"Oh, yes, I have seen him often. What heavy, dark mes sear his tace. The corners of his mouth hang down like General Cass. There is great similarity in the two deces." Toombs looks more like a demagogue, however. His tingeo, fat, flaby cheeks seem as though se, too, lived pretty freely. I do not see any great amount of intellectuality in the face. There, he raises his last. The forchead and eyes are excellent. How they relieve he heavy teatures."

"Who is that very small gentleman walking by himself over there? I heard him bid a gestleman good merning just now in a weak, womanish voice. Who is he—a delegate?"

"Oh, we don't you recognise him? That's Stephens—Alexander H stephens, of Georgia—one of the first men in the coentry. He, with Cobb and others, were great to the raids. They fought manfully for the Union, but were forced slong with the tide. That is W. P. Chilton, of alabama, who has joined Mr. Stephens."

"Judge Chilton is a partner of W. L. Yaneey; isn't a pity both members of the law firm are not in Congress."

"Tis true, Yaneey ought to have been sent here; but

chiltoe, of alabama, who has joined Mr. Stephens."

"Judge Chilton is a partner of W. L. Yancey: isn't to piny both members of the law firm are not in Congress."

"Its true, Yancey ought to have been sent here; but he is too impetious. He should have been kept out of the State Convention. It was the policy of his friends, but he would not mind them. They knew if he was sent to the Convention. It was the policy of his friends, but he would not mind them. They knew if he was sent to the Convention he would never sit in the Congress. He made many enemies by his fiery temperament."

"How roughly Chiton dresses. His coat looks like a aborer's cordurey overhaul. What an ugly samif on or it is a dream of the condition of the same of the condition of t

INTERECTING POINT OF LAW—We learn that writs of atsolvent have been issued against United states properly
the New Custom House, by the workmen formerly
moleyed upon it. We are also authorizatively informed
at if the property attached be insufficient it is on
mplated to attach the Custom House itself. Of course,
the State interpress no class, and suffers the building
be sold, the claims of the workmen will be satisfied.—
herlesten (S. C.) Courser.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

The National Celebration of the Natal Day of the "Father of his Country."

Splendid Military Display in the Metropolis.

A Salute of Five Hundred Guns Fired on the Battery.

The Celebration of the Order of United Americans.

THE ORATION OF MR. MAYNARD, OF TENNESSEE.

Dinners, Balls, Receptions and Addresses in Honor of the Day.

Speeches on the Perilous Condition of the Country.

The Celebrations Throughout the Country.

THE HILITARY PARADE AT WASHINGTON.

Trouble Between the President and the Southern Peace Commissioners.

THE DAY IN THE CITY.

The one hundred and twenty ninth anniversary of the birthday of the immortal Washington was usual ceremony. Heretofore the recurrence of this anniversary has been only partially observed, then only and principally by the voluntee parades of our citizen soldiery. This year, however, our own constituted authorities, both State and local, seized with a paroxysm of patriotism, caused perhaps by the imperilled state of the country, which has led these dignitaries to bring to their minds the days that tried men's souls, and by their orders the day was off cually celebrated. To every lover of his country the name also the idea of the disintegration of this now perturbed country is only contemplated with horror. George Washington, be it remembered by those who now court disunion, was the man who, at the head of an army of American yeomanry, after years of toil, privation and the loss of many lives, tested strength with Britain's choicest troops, and finally defeated them, and thus secured to America and Americans the glorious principles which for over seventy years have been freely sary of the birthday of Washington should be celebrated in a becoming manner.

with a clear and pleasant westerly breeze. The Veterans of '76 fired a national salute on the Battery at sunrise in commemoration of the day. The shipping in the harbor, embracing many foreign vessels, was bedecked with flags, streamers, private signals and bunting. In the city the hotels, public buildings, military armories, and indeed, every prominent place where the American flig from the suburbs commenced early in the day, and early in the forenoon it was evident, even to an unobserving eye, that a great holiday was being celebrated. Our own populace appeared not the least behind their country ance and effect of a national holiday, and conglomeration of smiling faces moving to and fro made our metro politan city wear the appearance of health, wealth and

THE MILITARY CEREMONIES The principal feature in the day's ceremonies was th prising one regiment of artillery, two of cavalry, one of riflemen and ten of infantry and light infantry. The

several regiments assembled at their parade grou shortly after noon, and by one o'clock the strains of mar-

omprings an explanate of authory, and of analyze, the of richesan and their floridary and high states. The greatest ground are present and the present ground and the present ground are the present and the present ground as the present ground gr

Regiments.
Second regiment Col. G. W. P. Tomokins.
Seventy-first regiment, Col. A. S. Vosburgh.
First regiment (cavslry), Lioutenant Col. Devlin.
Third regiment (hussars), Col. S. B. Postley..... ..1,085 Total
THIRD BRIGADE—BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM RAIL
Seventh regiment, Col. Warshall Lefferts.
Ninth regiment, Col. Van Buren
Highth regiment, Col. George Lyon.
Firty-fifth regiment, Col. Eugene Le Gal.

Brigade Lancers.
Eleventh regiment, Colonel Homer Bostwick
Sity minth regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Nogent.
Twenty third regiment, Colonel Raynor.
Seventy-minth regiment, Colonel Raynor. Total. 1,056

The troops looked oncommonly effective, and marched with the steadiness of veterans. After the last regiment had passed the Governor and the Common Council retired and the military cerementes were ended. The Veterans of 1212 (D. B. 's), attired in eltisens' dress, with co kades and swords, and accompanied by a martial corps, made an independent parade through prominent streets in the city. The Washington Continental Guard, Captain G. Terrance, also paraded. As they marched through the streets their unique uniforms attracted gene rai attention.

THE SALUTE OF FIVE HUNDRED GUNS AT

THE BATTERY. The announcement of the firing of the usual salute caused a crowd of sectators to gather together yester-day in the neighborhood of the Battery. At half-past eleven o'clock yesterday morning the Fourth regiment, or rather Companies B, C and F, numbering about one hundred and thirty men, exclusive of commissioned officers, under Col Edward Hincken, passed in front of the Washington Hotel, and entered the Battery near pier No. 1, the men marching behind each piece of ordnance. Garden, planting the thirteen gues—six-pounders—be-tween that building and the flag staff, about a little over tween that building and the flag staff, about a little over one hundred yards from the water's edge. The crowd was kept back by the police, and formed three sides of a square, the water making the fourth. After manorating for a short time, directly the first-stroke of the moon pell was heard 'he order was given to free. The mode in which the firing took place was as follows:—The first five guns would each discharge five rounds, the noxt four would take up the firing and give twenty-five more discharges, after which the remaining four would do the same. The firing would then again be taken up by the first five as before, sofficient time having by this arrangement, been allowed for the guns to cool. The time occupied between the firing of the time shot and the giving of the order to "limb" up." was twenty dive minutes, or an average of a dis-

ings.

Almost all the flogstaffs mastheads, &c., in view of the Sattery, had colors flying, and the brinting spread bravely as it was moved by the breeze, which was fresh and healthy.

ANNUAL CELEBRATION OF THE ORDER OF UNITED AMERICANS. bration of the one hundred and twenty-ninth universary of the birthday of George Washington by the Order of United Americans took place at Niblo's Garden at half-past one o'clock yesterday afternoon. The spacious amphibeatre was crowded in every part—pit, boxes and galleries swarming with the beaming faces of youth and beauty. The doors were thrown open to the public at half past twelve o'clock, the exercises being ar-ranged to commence at half past one. In less than an

showing how the Order of United Americans have always celebrated this the birthday of the Father of his Country, and alluded to the present distracted state of the land, expressing the hope that peace would once more

hour the building was filled, and a number of persons arriving too late found it impossible to get accommode

The band then performed the national overture-"Washington's March."

Rev. S. A. Carey, of New York city.

An original sole and chorus, composed expressly for the oreasion by F. Widdows, Esq., was very well sung by

Mr. George Harrison. vitations to celebrated gentlemen throughout the coun-

sor the remote her would have given me pleasure should be my to the great even which he saids this cape this work to the great even which he saids this may down through his mighty emergencies, se they have successively evolved to our eventful time, and so on, with the priphetic even of hope such the far depulse of country has been and the country of washington, by a gatastyphe more terribe itsua his leady yield to the errors of the, hour, and the country of Washington, by a gatastyphe more terribe itsua his healien the grave by the exters of his own betomac signal and forever from the great Northern feeds of the fame, thus annihisting, in atmost the two king of an eye, the brightest hope yet ethicided in the breast of man, covering as turning her grand and swelling anthens into shrieks of we and universal waining, then let the day perish wherem he was boun. Let that day be darkness. Let darkness and the shadow of daint stant. It is don't all kings of deg nerate men. While this great part is upon us, and until it is clear gone, let us redire abashed from his swith presence, and bestade us to the endoest driven ones to adverse yet and the shadow of the shadow of the country. For it is as American citizens that I chose new to address you, rather than as the members of an association or order, most respectable and particule as it a known to be. Faithful sentiness upon and failed not to give you timely warring. For this they were sorted exact, and they are the shadow of the country, the said of the property of the old threes and four of our younger sisters. Had they been acquired, instead of being lost, the whole nation would have rouge with by on any day to the old threes and four of our younger sisters. Had they been acquired, instead of being lost, the whole nation would have rouge with by on any day to the old threes and four of our younger sisters. Had they been acquired, instead of being lost, the whole nation of our wast reasmes and the property of the property of the property of the property of the property

Northern Governor. Indulge me in one or two extracts. "It is the system of segre clavery which new, on this fourth cay off of high crimes and mademonars." It is more over some of the octust of this inclument. Increme—Incharge shavey with encreasing upon the holy sanctuary of household charity, and holiging mixed blood into a thousane families, debauchies upon the holy sanctuary of household charity, and holiging mixed blood into a thousane families, debauchies the sons and depriving the lovely daughters of safe and pure betroth metals. I charge slavery with compelling masters, when they fall into decay, to sell their own liesn and obsoit in the compelling masters, when they fall into decay, to sell they come to absolute bank-rupey, there to stand by the auction block and see them struck off as prime stock, to the highest blidder." I turn next to another sermon, preached last month, by a searned Professor in the duccurse of religious instruction to the students of a Northern Charles, and the search of the students of a Northern college, one of when, a most estimable youth from pressare, marked by him with evident disapprobation.—"The North without the South united, free, industrious, tracquil, law abiding, cherishing free speech, a free press, free schools and freedom of conscience—in one word, the North adhering to the spirit of Northern institutions—thus the North without the South wore farricker, more prespons, greater in all material resources and institutions—thus the North whould the South wore farricker, more prespons, greater in all material resources and institutions—thus the north should be a standard to the profits of many years in a single mouth. And as to honor and great throught, and aspect and action, and subject to perpetual fluctuations in business, to frequent panish, handrughter of the profits of many years in a single mouth. And as to honor and great heavy the state of the profits of many years in a single mouth. And as to honor and present present present present presponses of the profits of

The firemen of our city always exhibit their interest in some kind. Yesterday came in for its share of observance by Mohawk Engine No. 16, who took advantage of th occasion to publicly test their new and handsome appara tus at the famous liberty pole, corner of West Broadway and Franklin street. The engine of this company is fresh from the hands of the manufacturer, and is a first class double decker. It was received on Thurs day last, and the foreman, Mr. J. J. Glass, desirous of testing its merit, had it conveyed to the liberty pole yesterday afternoon for that purpose. Forty men manned the brakes, and shortly after four o'clock th trial was commenced. A stream was directed up the pole, and after a few attempts with various sized pipes, a one and one eighth inch nozzle was used, when the water was thrown ten feet above the pole, a perpendicular dis-tance of 192 feet, a feat of which the company justly feel year, proud. The horizontal force of the stream was

THE CELEBRATIONS OF THE EVENING.

PUBLIC BANQUET AT THE ASTOR HOUSE. A number of republicans celebrated the anniversary of Washington's birthday last evening by a dinner at the Astor House. The dining room was appropriately decorated for the occasion. At the end of the room,

over the President's table, appeared a portrait of Washington, surmounted by the American eugle and the words, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." At the other end was an unique model of Fort Sumter, from which thirty-four miniature guns were fired during the progress of the proceedings, producing since effect. The table sax laid out in a very tasteful manner, and the last of vianus comprised all the choice varieties of the conson. Among the patietric eraments were models of Montt Vernon and the White House, temples of Union, Liberty and Justice, a statue of Washington, and other appropriate designs. Bedworft's Hand interrepared the entertainment with a variety of all as the control of the cont in the a thousand man to put down the whiskey rebellion, one to est foce the law of the Union , selferson arrested and tried for high transcribers in matter how elevated their pentium, who pletted dismism, and altempted to rabe a miss to establish a Southern confederacy. It is nature of Europe have begun to wonder at what they are pleased to call the weakness or dissolution of our government, let the mean swhite. What go-CONTINUED ON TENTH PAGE.

s. Washington's Farewell Address. A nobe lesson of wiscom and patholism, new or happiny one newsy studies, and
and patholism, new or happiny one newsy studies.

1. The Indies of the Republic No issuers can equal heir
1. The American Tage.

1. The American of the inited states. May it ever be
minimized its rights and dealers, and firmly and faithfully
1. The American Fage.

2. The Press.

3. The Press.

3. The Mark.

2. The Press.

3. The Press.

4. The Mark.

3. The Press.

4. The American American Compare the compared to the rought stand, was greeted with boat cheers.

4. The high less that his unimated the timesment of the her and they make pause a monatch to a compared to the compared

Mr. President—Our national constitution was ordained and established by the people of the United States "in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure demestic tranquility, provise for the common defence, promote the general weifare and secure the bless-plane.) This declaration of its older pesterity." (Appliane.) This declaration of the older pesterity." (Appliane.) This declaration of the older pesterity." (Appliane.) This declaration of the older pesterity. (Appliane.) This declaration of the older pesterity of the present constitution. The fundamental difference between the two systems of government consisted in this—that under the for mer of them the powers of the Congress proceeded from and acted upon the State authorities, and rea upon the individual citizaes, whereas under the latter the authority of the general government process from and acts upon the individual citizets, and has little or no concern with the States as States. The constitution was ratified, not in worse only, but in fact and in substance, by the people, and not by the States as distinct political communities. In none of those acts of ratification does the word State occur, except in the phrase' people of the State." The Congress, which is the supreme power of the State, and the process of the process of the state, and the suprement of the government ever act by States, but as legislators they never word by States, but as legislators they never word by States, but as a legislatory body nevers. In about, the States, and powers in the government, except in the suprement of the process of the suprement of the confederation, considered as a rectme of Representatives, as a board of sictors, volves by States, the State retains its sovereignty, free dem, and independence? The state States are supply free dem, and independence? The state States are reby only in the state in the suprement of the United States, and they consist. "Reb State retains its sovereignty, free dem, and independence of the residence of the popper of th